

## DEBATE ON MONOPOLIES IN 1601

In the debate on monopolies in the House of Commons in 1601, Sir Edward Stanhop informed the House of the great abuse by the patentee for salt in his country, "that betwixt Michaelmas and Saint Andrews tide, where salt was wont, before the patent, to be sold for 16 pence a bushel, it is now sold for 14 and 15 shillings a bushel. \* \* \* 13

It was also revealed that the issuance of patents of monopoly resulted in a large increase in the prices of commodities and in large decreases in their quality. Steel, which had sold at "Two pence half penny the pound before the patent, it is now 5 pence the pound. And where 2,000 poor people were maintained, by working of steel and edge-tools and might well live by working thereof at 2 pence half-penny the pound, they are now not able, by reason of the price thereof, to work; but now many go a begging, because the faggot hath also less weight, to the utter undoing of all edge-tool makers." 14 In the case of steel, apparently, the consequences of granting the patent of monopoly was to raise the price considerably, thus reducing the amount of the commodity demanded and increasing the unemployment of many laborers.

What was true for steel was also true for starch, playing cards, stone bottles, pots, brushes, glasses, beer, vinegar, and many other commodities.

## PROCLAMATION AGAINST MONOPOLIES

Queen Elizabeth had granted many patent privileges and licences hoping they would tend to the common good, or, as we say it now, advance the public interest. The monopolies did not have this effect, however. Instead, the grants were abused "to the great loss and grievance of the people." On November 28, 1601, therefore, the Queen issued "A proclamation for the reformation of many abuses and misdemeanours committed by patentees of certain priuiledges and licences, to the generall good of all her maiesties louing subjects." The effect was to "further expressly charge and command all the said Patentees and all every person and persons, claiming by, from or vnder them doe not at any time hereafter presume or attempt to put in use or execution any thing therein contained vpon paine of her highnesse indignation, and to bee punished as contemners and breakers of her royall and princely commandement." 15

The above proclamation was issued against the more obnoxious of the patent monopolies. Those that remained were left to the common law free from any clause of restraint thus entrusting to the courts of the law the responsibility of deciding what grants should be allowed to stand.

## THE FREE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM: A REACTION TO MERCANTILISM

The great contribution of the classical economists was their vigorous attacks on the mercantile system and their advocacy of what has been called the system of economic freedom. Adam Smith called monopoly the sole engine of the mercantile system which had a pernicious effect on society. The regulator of the marketplace was to be competition, which would prevail if supply positions were not licensed or made the subject of exceptional privilege. The free private enterprise system was based on the doctrine of self interest within a competitive environment. The classical economists did not think that government interference was necessarily justified by superior knowledge on the part of the government.

Government restrictions, according to Smith, were injurious, doing harm where they sought to do good. They prevented the

free flow of capital and labor from less advantageous to more advantageous employments. The solution was to be found in economic freedom: "It is thus that every system which endeavors, either by extraordinary encouragements to draw toward a particular species of industry a greater share of the capital of the society than what would naturally go to it; or by extraordinary restraints, to force from a particular species of industry some share of the capital which would otherwise be employed in it; is in reality subversive of the great purpose which it means to promote. It retards, instead of accelerating, the progress of the society toward real wealth and greatness; and diminishes, instead of increasing, the real value of the annual product of its land and labor."

All systems either of preference or of restraint, therefore, being thus completely taken away, the obvious and simple system of natural liberty establishes itself of its own accord. Every man, as long as he does not violate the laws of justice, is left perfectly free to pursue his own interest his own way, and to bring both his industry and capital into competition with those of any other man, or order of men. The sovereign is completely discharged from a duty, in the attempting to perform which he must always be exposed to innumerable delusions, and for the proper performance of which no human wisdom or knowledge could ever be sufficient, the duty of superintending the industry of private people, and of directing it toward the employments most suitable to interest of the society. 16

A series of writers developed Smith's ideas. John Stuart Mill, although admitting the possible validity of the formal argument for giving incentives and protecting new industries, stated that the older he got the more shocked he became at the uses to which this argument was put. He confessed that: "I am now much shaken in the opinion, which has so often been quoted for purposes which it did not warrant, and I am disposed to think that when it is advisable, as it may sometimes be, to subsidize a new industry in its commencement, this had better be done by a direct annual grant, which is far less likely to be continued after the conditions which alone justified it have ceased to exist." 17

## CONCLUSIONS

A study of many documents from the mercantile period in England (and in France) reveals innumerable close similarities to present-day governmental policies concerning the establishment of monopolies.

The practice of many agencies of Government of handing over to private corporations patents of monopoly or privilege on the results of publicly financed research parallels in many ways governmental policies in England (and other European countries, too) during the mercantile period. The system of economic freedom was a protest against this system.

The essential achievement of the system of economic freedom or the free competitive enterprise system was that it had an eye on the human, an outlook poles apart from mercantilism. Toward the end of the 18th century, there was a growing humanitarian spirit, although it took almost a whole century for this spirit to be embodied in legislation. Nevertheless, it was one of the powerful forces which undermined the mercantilist system.

At present our system has two aspects: one pointing to economic freedom and the other to its precise opposite. An indication of our devotion to the system of economic freedom is the interest in the consumer, weak though it may be, and the tendency to make

private interests serve the interests of the community.

This tendency fades into the background behind the policies of establishing and extending monopolies through grants by the Government. The recent establishment of a private monopoly for space communications is another example of this tendency. The talk about economic liberty and competition appears to be music lingering from the past.

One of the areas where our present-day system and mercantilism resemble each other is that, in practice, both to a large extent deny that consumption is the ultimate end of economic activities and that production is only a means to that end. Mercantilism was characterized by the view of production as an end in itself. It was dominated by a regard for different groups of producers, forcing consumers to make the most of whatever consequences follow from these considerations.

If this comparison elicits the reply that the national interest requires monopoly grants as a necessary stimulation of enterprise, the question arises whether the price we are paying is far too heavy even if the means could secure the end, for involved is the sacrifice of the citizens' economic freedom.

## EXHIBIT 1

APRIL 4, 1965.

Hon. RUSSELL B. LONG,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

A recent article in Science has called my attention to your work on a comprehensive patent policy for federally financed research. I would like to point out a situation which has a bearing on this policy.

There is deep irony when a large corporation screams foul about incentive being killed as a result of the Government's claiming partial patent rights on the basis of Federal support of the research work. The large corporations have been using this same argument for years to claim entire right to all ideas an individual engineer may have as an employee. You now have the picture of two giants fighting over a piece of property while the creator of that property is standing meekly on the sidelines. I am trying to speak for him.

Our Founding Fathers had deep wisdom and penetrating insight when they inserted the following paragraph into the Constitution: The U.S. Constitution, article I, section 8, paragraph 8—

"To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries."

They could see that protecting an inventor's rights does more than define what belongs to him. It stimulates innovation. It provides an incentive for him to invest his heart, mind, sweat, and soul in developing his ideas. It permits him to reap the just reward of his labors by giving him the right to profit from his inventions. Without patent protection, innovation of new, more effective ways of doing things is discouraged; for why should a man try to invent when his ideas will be exploited by others?

Innovation creates wealth because it increases productivity. Take, for example, a nailmaking machine. Before this machine, nails were made by blacksmiths at the forge. It takes little imagination to see the manifold increase in productivity that such a machine can give. This machine was conceived and built by an inventor, an individual, at no small cost in mental and physical labor. Why is our economy sluggish? It is because such men are no longer encouraged; they are discouraged by the policies of corporations.

An engineer has practically no alternative but to work at some time for a corporation and there are virtually no corporations which do not require the signing of a Faustian patent agreement. The following is

<sup>13</sup> Id. at 278.

<sup>14</sup> Id. at 280-281.

<sup>15</sup> Id. at 292-295.

<sup>16</sup> Adam Smith, "Wealth of Nations," 650-651 (Modern Library ed. 1937).

<sup>17</sup> "Letters of John Stuart Mill," 155 (Hugh Elliot ed. 1910).

May 4, 1965

9034

a. sample of such an agreement required by a large corporation. (See enclosure.)

I hereby assign to the corporation my entire right, title, and interest in any invention or idea, patentable or not, hereafter made or conceived solely or jointly by me:

(a) While working in the corporation in an executive, managerial, planning, technical, research or engineering capacity (including development, manufacturing, systems, applied science, sales and customer engineering); and

(b) Which relates in any manner to the actual or anticipated business of the corporation or its subsidiaries, or relates to its actual or anticipated research and development, or is suggested by or results from any task assigned to me or work performed by me for or on behalf of the corporation.

I am a physicist for this corporation and have a personal interest in patent policy, but I also believe that it goes far beyond me. There are thousands of scientifically and technically trained people who would bring their ideas to fruition if only they could be assured of reaping the fruits of the labor.

I cannot conceive of any man with a sense of justice not finding this patent agreement at variance with Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

# EMPLOYEE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AND INVENTION AGREEMENT

(To be signed by all employees on the first day of employment)

In consideration of my employment by

1. I will not disclose to anyone outside of \_\_\_\_\_ or use in other than \_\_\_\_\_ business, any confidential information or material relating to the business of \_\_\_\_\_ or its subsidiaries, either during or after my \_\_\_\_\_ employment, except with \_\_\_\_\_ written permission.

2. I will not disclose to \_\_\_\_\_, or induce \_\_\_\_\_ to use, any confidential information or material belonging to others.

3. I will comply, and do all things necessary for \_\_\_\_\_ to comply, with U.S. Government regulations, and with provisions of contracts between the agencies of the U.S. Government or their contractors and \_\_\_\_\_, which relate either to patent rights or to the safeguarding of information pertaining to the defense of the United States.

4. I hereby assign to \_\_\_\_\_ my entire right, title and interest in any invention or idea, patentable or not, hereafter made or conceived solely or jointly by me:

(a) while working in \_\_\_\_\_ in an executive, managerial, planning, technical, research or engineering capacity (including development, manufacturing, systems, applied science, sales and customer engineering); and

(b) which relates in any manner to the actual or anticipated business of \_\_\_\_\_ or its subsidiaries, or relates to its actual or anticipated research and development, or is suggested by or results from any task assigned to me or work performed by me for or on behalf of \_\_\_\_\_;

except any invention or idea which I cannot assign to \_\_\_\_\_ because of a prior invention agreement with \_\_\_\_\_ which is effective until \_\_\_\_\_ (Give name and date or write "none").

5. I agree that in connection with any invention or idea covered by paragraph 4:

(a) I will disclose it promptly to the local \_\_\_\_\_ patent operations manager; and

(b) I will, on his request, promptly execute a specific assignment of title to \_\_\_\_\_, and do anything else reasonably necessary to enable \_\_\_\_\_ to secure a patent therefor in the United States and in foreign countries.

6. I represent that I have indicated on the back of this form whether or not I have any inventions or ideas, not covered by paragraph 4, in which I have any right, title, or interest, and which were previously conceived either wholly or in part by me, but

neither published nor filed in the U.S. Patent Office, and identified all of these.

(It is in your interest to establish that any such inventions or ideas were made before employment by \_\_\_\_\_. You should not disclose such inventions or ideas in detail, but only identify them by the titles and dates of documents describing them. If you wish to interest \_\_\_\_\_ in such inventions and ideas, you may submit them to \_\_\_\_\_ in accordance with the provisions outlined in \_\_\_\_\_.)

7. I acknowledge receipt of a copy of this agreement, and agree that with respect to the subject matter hereof, it is my entire agreement with \_\_\_\_\_, superseding any previous oral or written communications, representations, understandings, or agreements with \_\_\_\_\_ or any official or representative thereof.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_  
(Employee's manager or other appropriate representative)

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
(Employee's full name)

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
The following are inventions or ideas, not covered by paragraph 4, in which I have any right, title, or interest, and which were previously conceived either wholly or in part by me, but neither published nor filed in the U.S. Patent Office: (Indicate below or write "None").

Description of documents (if applicable):  
Title on document.

Date on document.

Name of witness on document.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
(Employee's full name)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## EXHIBIT 2

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY,  
Knoxville, Tenn., February 4, 1965.

HON. RUSSELL B. LONG,  
U. S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR LONG: When the enclosed letter came to me a few days ago, my thoughts went back to the day, nearly 2 years ago, when I appeared before your committee in the hearings on Government patent policy.

You will recall we discussed the fact that new processes developed by TVA in its fertilizer research are patented by TVA: that these patents are made available to the fertilizer industry on a royalty free, nonexclusive basis; and that, as a result of this policy, farmers are getting more and better chemical fertilizers and at lower prices than they did 10 or 12 years ago.

We also discussed the special importance of TVA's research and its patent policy to the smaller concerns manufacturing fertilizer. At the time of the hearing 170 of the 207 companies licensed to use TVA patents were in the category of small businesses, and I pointed out our belief that many of those small manufacturers would not have been able to stay in business without the benefits of TVA's research and the use of our patents.

The enclosed letter from the Ouachita Fertilizer & Grain Co. is such an illuminating testimonial to many of the points we discussed in your hearing that I feel sure you will be interested to see it. Incidentally, the polyphosphates referred to represent a promising family of fertilizers, new since our discussion, so I can assure you that our work in this field is continuing to show results.

Sincerely yours,

AUBREY J. WAGNER,  
Chairman.

OUACHITA FERTILIZER & GRAIN CO., INC.,  
Monroe, La., January 25, 1965.

Mr. A. J. WAGNER,  
Chairman, Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn.

DEAR MR. WAGNER: The recent trend in the fertilizer industry continues, and it appears that small independent manufacturers such as our own firm will be at an even greater

disadvantage in the future. We are calling this to your attention in order to emphasize the importance of TVA's continuing its cooperation with these small independents and the farmers we serve.

In the present situation, a number of major companies will approach an independent to see if he wants to sell his business. If the independent prefers to remain as he is, the major companies seem less interested than before in supplying him, with fringe benefits included. Privately, they confirm that they are working toward captive distribution, and once they attain their objective, the unpredictable requirements of the independent will not be important to them. Those major companies who preferred to supply independents have been forced to abandon this position. So one of our concerns is supply. Phosphate is the material we worry about, polyphosphates in particular.

Perhaps you are aware that when we first thought of using wet-process acid for our liquid mixtures, the only encouraging reports we saw were printed in various trade journals describing TVA's work with superphosphoric acid. We came to your plant and laboratories at Willson Dam, and observed the research and development work. Actually, your staff made trials of a number of formulations we were interested in, and they gave us samples for observation. Today our company, under free license from TVA, uses that information and some TVA polyphosphate with commercial wet-process acid in making low cost liquid fertilizer—lower than any other method available to small businesses such as ours. TVA has been the only source of a satisfactory sequestrant which provides the only means for use of wet acid. We take very little credit for achievements in the field of production. We owe most of our success to TVA, and we believe that the industry should recognize TVA for making major contributions to liquid fertilizer technology—the use of which is considerably enhanced by your supplying new materials. Those of us too small to afford technical staffs are particularly grateful recipients of your development information.

Formerly, when majors were in the business of selling independents raw materials, they supplied technical information and did product development work for their customers, the independents. Now, this activity is largely proprietary. So another concern is our inability to keep up in new product development. We, and most of the other small independent fertilizer manufacturers, are almost entirely dependent upon TVA for this important function.

Will we be able to depend on TVA in the future to supply materials not available from industry, and to carry out research and do product development work for the small companies who have no facilities for this type activity? The answer to the above will have considerable bearing on our future planning. We will appreciate your carefully considered opinion.

Sincerely yours,  
NELSON O. ABELL,  
President.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## THE SITUATIONS IN VIETNAM AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, this morning the President of the

May 4, 1965

9035

United States called to the White House members of three important committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. He pointed out to them the reasons why he felt it necessary for this Nation to stand firm in Vietnam and to evacuate civilians of this Nation and others who were caught in the unfortunate situation that developed in the Dominican Republic.

The President went into considerable detail to explain the problems in both those instances and indicated how much he felt the support of the Congress and of the American people was needed in the effort of the Chief Executive to maintain peace in the world and in defending those who have common interests with us against Communist subversion and Communist overthrow.

This Senator was pleased to see the standing ovation from the large number of Representatives and Senators who were members of those important committees when the President explained this Nation's position and the steps that had been taken to seek peace and to preserve the liberty of this Nation and that of friendly nations.

The President asked that we appropriate an additional \$700 million to pay the expense of the defense of freedom in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic.

I am pleased to see that congressional leaders—both in the Senate and in the House—have given assurances that the President's request will be considered in short order. I would hope no Member of Congress would vote to deny our men the necessary weapons and support to carry out their orders to protect this Nation's vital interests. Therefore, I hope that Congress will vote for the appropriation by an overwhelming majority.

The show of unity behind the President's position in providing funds for these basic needs and for our fighting forces will make an impression on those who think that through terrorist tactics, by the murder of innocent civilians, by attack on our installations, they can keep pressure on this Nation, and that by so doing they will cause this Nation to capitulate in its efforts to preserve freedom and to preserve the position of all free nations on the earth.

There are some who differ with the President's policies. Perhaps some can find some reason for disagreement in one detail or another. But there is no doubt in my mind that the overwhelming majority of the American people and the overwhelming majority of Members of the Congress stand solidly behind the President in his efforts to see that no more nations are taken over by the Communist conspiracy in this hemisphere, and that the commitment this Nation has made to preserve freedom around the world will be honored.

Some people understand Americans better than others. There have been a number of showdowns with the Communists who control the Soviet Union. As a result of the firmness which we have evidenced and which their embassies and agents reported back to those in charge in the Soviet Union, I believe they under-

stand the courage, the determination, and conviction of the American people, as well as our commitment to our freedom.

I believe we have persuaded them by our firm position in Berlin, and by the firm position this Nation took in Turkey, Greece, and Cuba, that this Nation will fight. It will fight any sort of war that may be necessary to preserve freedom in this world.

As much as we love peace, we love freedom and liberty even more. Therefore, we have reason to hope and believe that it will not be necessary to engage in a general war with the only power on earth really capable of waging general war against the United States. We do not wish to engage in such a war, and we believe that they do not. As long as they know that America will stand up with courage, under any circumstances, to protect its vital interests and its liberties, we have every reason to believe that such a war can be avoided.

Sometimes the United States gains the impression that the Chinese Communists still remain to be convinced. We do not wish to use any more force than necessary to convince that huge nation that we seek no war with anyone, but that we will defend the areas we are committed to defend and will defend them with whatever force may be necessary.

I believe that the Chinese Communists are coming to the conviction that that is, indeed, the position of the United States. They are coming to understand us a little better as a result of the strong position which the President has taken in regard to South Vietnam.

Sometimes, unfortunately, the press makes it appear—and perhaps some Senators and Representatives also make it appear—that America does not have the determination to stand fast, and that if the pressure is kept up against us, we might relent in our determination to defend freedom.

In my judgment, anyone who believes that is greatly mistaken. A minority which might differ with the President's views can sometimes be made to look much larger and more influential than it is, but Congress has voted on this issue time and again, and by huge majorities has voted the funds to continue the operation of our armed services to carry on the defense of freedom and prevent enslavement by aggressors from any source whatsoever.

Consequently, I applaud the President's statement this morning. I was pleased to notice that he received overwhelming standing applause from the more than 100 Senators and Representatives who listened to the explanation of his position.

There is no doubt in my mind that the appropriation recommended by the President will receive overwhelming support, that while some Senators may differ in small degree, all Senators share the same desire as to what the United States ultimately wishes; namely, peace. I believe that the great majority of Senators are completely satisfied that even though some may have minor differences as to

the precise measure that should be used to defend freedom, few, if any, would have the United States renege on its commitments. Few, if any, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives would have America stand idly by at the prospect of a friendly nation being overwhelmed and driven into some form of Communist slavery, and do nothing to help that friendly nation defend its liberties.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Let me compliment my friend the assistant majority leader for his great foresight and understanding of the situation which confronts us in Vietnam. I am happy to know that he has uttered words of support for the President and the President's request for \$700 million additional for the Armed Forces of our Nation.

As the Senate knows, I have just returned from Vietnam. I have talked with the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] on this subject. It was an uplifting experience to witness the reaction of Members of Congress to the President's explanation of his position, one of the most heartening and encouraging events I have ever witnessed.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. The President made a statement this morning which has been made by many others. I do not claim that the President is the first one to have said it, but I know he fully believes that whenever this Nation has stood firm, particularly when we have armed ourselves adequate to the task and let it be known that we would do whatever was necessary to defend freedom, we have prevailed. We have had difficulty when we left our antagonists in doubt as to our intentions. Our adversaries are beginning to have some understanding that American thought in this field has crystallized to the extent that Americans know the President has a great burden upon his shoulders, and the country will support him.

Mr. DODD. I quite agree with the able and distinguished Senator from Louisiana. He and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], also know that I have recently completed an extensive tour of the Far East, which has given me the opportunity to obtain a first-hand look at the war in Vietnam, what I call the auxiliary war in Laos, and the Indonesian confrontation with Malaysia.

At a later date, I will report to the Senate in more detail on that trip.

In anticipation of the more complete statement which I intend to present, I want to say at this juncture that the war in Vietnam is now going much better for our side.

There are many evidences of this.

The Vietnamese Armed Forces have in recent months inflicted very heavy losses on the Vietcong. The Government forces are taking more prisoners, capturing more weapons, receiving more defec-

May 4, 1965

tors, unearthing more Communist caches of arms and ammunition and rice.

There are certain parts of the country where the situation is still precarious. But there are important regions which have witnessed dramatic improvement.

I spent the better part of a week in Vietnam and in Laos, moving from point to point by helicopter and plane. I had lengthy discussions with many of the people in that area, with our great Ambassador, Maxwell Taylor—who, I believe is one of the truly great Americans of our time—and with his brilliant assistant, Alexis Johnson, and members of the Embassy staff; with General Westmoreland and his senior officers. As the Senator from Mississippi knows, he is one of our really outstanding great soldiers, a man of great character and ability. I also had a lengthy discussion with Prime Minister Quat and his cabinet.

I was impressed and, indeed, deeply moved, by the dedication of our Embassy personnel, our AID officials, and the American officers and GI's serving in Vietnam.

There are no faint hearts among the Americans in Vietnam, no voices crying for withdrawal because the war is too difficult or the burden too great.

On the contrary, everyone I met in Vietnam, from Ambassador Taylor and General Westmoreland down to the rank of private, was convinced that the war could be won and determined that it must be won.

I met many soldiers from Connecticut at the Danang airbase. I talked with them alone. Their officers were not present. Our soldiers know why they are in Vietnam. They wish to stay there. This made such a deep impression upon me that I shall never forget it.

Volunteers man the helicopters—helicopters with open doors, machineguns at hand, leaning out and guarding against the Communist Vietcong. They are all volunteer American soldiers, every single one of them. Not one of them ever said that he wished to go home. I heard that some had asked to have their tour of duty extended so that they could stay on the job.

I also wish to tell the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Mississippi and all my colleagues in the Senate that wherever I went in Asia I met with the most enthusiastic approval of President Johnson's twin commitment to freedom and peace in southeast Asia. Indeed, I am convinced that American prestige among the countries of the Far East has never been higher than it is today. I talked with heads of state in every country. I talked with our people there. I talked with many other people. I tried to see and hear as much as I could.

I asked those people, "What do you think? Do you think what we are doing is on the right track?" Without exception the answer was, "Yes." It was unanimously in the affirmative.

They are all outstanding people, and they are doing an outstanding job for the free world.

I earnestly hope that Congress will move expeditiously to appropriate the supplementary funds requested by the President.

Mr. President, I would like to say a few words, too, about the situation in the Dominican Republic because I am convinced that it represents a Communist maneuver to divert some of our attention and some of our forces from Vietnam.

I believe that the overwhelming majority of the American people heartily applaud President Johnson's prompt and courageous action in dealing with the Dominican crisis.

So long as there appeared to be a possibility that the revolution was simply directed against the military junta, President Johnson adhered to a hands-off policy. But when it became clear beyond the possibility of doubt that hard-core Communist elements were in effective control of both the political and military aspects of the revolution, the President was confronted with an invidious choice—a choice which no President of the United States could have resolved in another manner.

The free nations of the Americas cannot afford a second Cuba in the Caribbean Sea. A Castro regime in the Dominican Republic would constitute a grave long-term threat to the security of all our nations, and an immediate threat to the political stability of the Latin nations of the hemisphere.

The great majority of those who participated in the Dominican revolution are certainly not Communists. But the hard experience of Cuba teaches us that a handful of Communists occupying the command positions can impose their will in defiance of a disorganized, undisciplined, democratic majority.

I wish to present for the consideration of my colleagues a few essential facts which I received from an authoritative source concerning the Communist role in the Dominican crisis.

Among the rebel forces, and playing an important role in organizing the rebels as well as carrying on much of the paramilitary action are 58 identified, prominent Communist and Castroist leaders.

They include 18 persons known or reliably reported to have been trained in subversive and paramilitary tactics by the Cuban Intelligence Service or other similar Cuban organizations; and 40 who have been reliably and clearly identified over the past few years as Communist and Castroist subversives.

Playing a key role in the tactical direction of the rebel forces is Manuel Gonzalez-Gonzalez, an experienced Spanish Communist Party activist who has been working with the Dominican Communist Party for at least the past 2 years.

There are three Communist political organizations involved. They are the Partido Socialista Popular Dominicano—PSPD, Dominican Popular Socialist Party—which follows Moscow's direction; the Movimiento Popular Dominicano—MPD, Dominican Popular Movement—a small but aggressive Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party which follows the Chinese Communist ideological line; and the Agrupacion Politica Catorce de Junio—APCJ, 14th of June political group—the largest of the three which is known to have connections with

the Soviet, Cuban and Communist Chinese regimes.

Following the coup against former President Bosch in 1963, the APCJ and the MPD launched an open guerrilla warfare movement in the hinterland of the Dominican Republic.

Some Dominicans known to have received training in Cuba took part in that abortive effort.

The bulk of the captured rebels were deported in May 1964, and most of them became political exiles in France. From there, many have since traveled in the Soviet bloc countries, including Cuba, and Communist China, returning to the Dominican Republic recently.

Since they were generally leaders of ability and standing, and moreover had the benefit of recent training and orientation, they have been able to reorganize their parties in preparation for an opportunity such as the present crisis presents.

At the outset of the coup d'etat attempt, within 1 or 2 hours of the first rebel moves, members of the Castroist June 14 movement were already busy in the streets of Santo Domingo calling on the populace to come out and demonstrate in favor of the call for restoration of constitutional government by ex-President Bosch.

Communist and Castroist leaders shortly thereafter got quantities of arms and ammunition from the magazines of the "27 February" Camp outside Santo Domingo, where rebelling Army officers had seized control as the opening act of the coup.

A sizable quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of leaders of the PSPD—orthodox Communists—and the members of this party were quickly formed into armed paramilitary teams which fanned out in the downtown and "barrio"—slum—areas, taking control of secondary targets and organizing the inhabitants.

Such PSPD leaders as Buenaventura Johnson and Fidelio Despradel were particularly active in organizing these teams.

At the same time a party military headquarters was established and arms collected from loyalist police and military were stored there. Other strong-points were organized.

Also leading the organization of extreme leftist-paramilitary units were Jaime Duran, who received paramilitary training in Cuba in 1962, and Juan Ducoudray, who has been a liaison link between Cuba and the Dominican Republic for the supply of weapons.

All of these actions are believed to have been directed under the generalship of Manuel Gonzalez Gonzalez.

With their relatively tight discipline and effective organization, the extreme leftist groups, particularly the PSPD, but also, prominently, the MPD and the June 14 movement, were soon providing a significant portion of the rebel forces and were decisively influencing the political leadership of the rebellion which, in the beginning, had been in the hands of the Bosch party leaders.

Extreme leftists took control of Radio Santo Domingo and operated in typical Castro style, parading captured loyalists



before television cameras and haranguing viewers with slogans and denunciations of "the bourgeois reactionaries, imperialists," and so forth.

By April 27 the provisional government formed by Rafael Molina Urene contained members and officials who were either established Communist or Castroist personages or had histories of association with the extreme left. Among these were Luis H. Lajara Gonzalez, a Trujilloist who subsequently switched to the Castroist camp, and Alfredo Gonde Pausa, a well-known sympathizer with the PSPD, whose two sons are PSPD members.

This was the complexion of the rebellion when the original PRD leaders, who had organized the revolt to restore Bosch, realizing that their movement had been captured by the Castroist and Communist left, took asylum and by this action renounced their by now largely nominal leadership.

There is little room for doubt that the PRD civilian leaders of the revolt, with the exception of Bosch—who is not in the scene and lacks firsthand knowledge—have all at least privately recognized the capture of their revolt by the extreme left. No civilian PRD leaders of any significance remain with the rebels. Most if not all have taken sanctuary in various embassies and private houses in Santo Domingo.

Rafael Molina Urena is in asylum in the Colombian Embassy.

Jose Francisco Pena Gomez is in hiding in the home of a friend.

Martinez Francisco, PRD secretary general, publicly exhorted the rebels to lay down their arms.

After he had withdrawn from the revolt and taken refuge, Pena Gomez, who had been one of the chief architects of the revolt, informed an American Embassy officer that he considered his movement to have been defeated. He said that the Communists who joined the rebel force infiltrated into positions of importance and that it was very difficult to stop them. In his withdrawal, Pena recognized that the only other alternative would have been to support a barefaced Castroist grab for power.

This recognition was summed up implicitly by the PRD secretary general, Martinez Francisco, in his radio address to the nation from San Isidro on April 28:

I beg all to lay down their arms, turning them in to the nearest military post, because this is no longer a fight between political parties.

It is only against this background that President Johnson decided that he had no alternative but to intervene.

It is my earnest hope that the Organization of American States will heed the President's request and will at an early date dispatch an inter-American force to the Dominican Republic for the purpose of restoring order in that unhappy country and of creating the conditions essential for stable and democratic government.

Meanwhile, I hope the Senate will move rapidly to demonstrate that in the cause of freedom we are prepared to pay any price.

I have said, because I believe it to be true, that the outbreak in the Dominican Republic is directly tied to our struggle in southeast Asia to defend the freedom and independence of the people of Vietnam.

I predict that we can expect more of this in one place after another and that we must be prepared for it, and that we must do everything in our power to strengthen the President's hand.

If we do not now stand strong, we shall stand weak at a later and more terrible hour.

Some friends have said to me, "Laos and Vietnam do not seem to be the right place."

In reply I have said, "They will have to do. There is no better place, and it is best that we make our stand now."

As the Senator from Louisiana has so well pointed out, every time we have stood firm, we have come out all right. And I am confident that we shall come out all right this time if we stand firm—in Vietnam, in Laos, in the Dominican Republic, all around the world, with our free friends and allies.

The President is not only committed to standing firm, as he has amply demonstrated, but he is committed just as strongly to this quest for peace.

I recall that I was in Korea and, later in the same day, in Taiwan, when the President made his speech in Baltimore about unconditional discussions.

The headlines had to do with that part of his speech in which he spoke of unconditional discussions. They ignored the President's total commitment to the freedom of Vietnam and southeast Asia. I said to those who expressed misgivings, "Read the whole speech." Of course, we are for unconditional discussions because we are ready at any time to sit down and talk with those who are in a position to stop this fighting and to end this war with justice for all.

That is our hope and our only purpose; and it should never be understood as a weakness.

I could not be more pleased that he is. No man wants war. No man wants to see people killed. But no man wants to see the whole world committed to Communist slavery. That, I believe, is the issue.

So I join with the Senator from Louisiana in his support of the President. I shall do all I can to help bring about the quick enactment of the proposed legislation which he has requested.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut has made a fine contribution to this Nation's foreign policy. It is an honor to serve with him on the Foreign Relations Committee. His recommendations down through the years have been wise. He has advocated that we stand firm in the face of aggression. His philosophy generally has meant that when those who would destroy and deny freedom strike us, we should strike back harder. If they should strike again, we should strike back even harder. That is the policy that our Nation is pursuing. We do not wish to use any more force than is necessary, but we shall use whatever force is necessary to defend freedom in this world. Our enemies should

be well aware that when they decide to resort to additional methods to destroy freedom and strike at additional nations, we expect to use other measures available to us. I hope that we can have more help and support from friendly nations which realize this problem.

At the present time our Nation is doing its job and is doing it well. We shall succeed because we have a leader who has the vision, the courage, and the wisdom to realize what our problem is, and because the people have the good judgment to follow that leader.

Mr. DODD. I should like to add one thing, if the Senator will yield further—

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. DODD. I think it would be of great interest to the Senator from Louisiana and to the Senator from Mississippi.

I have heard in the Senate Chamber, I have read in our newspapers, I have heard on the radio, and I have heard people on television say, "Those people in Vietnam do not have any interest in freedom. They are not willing to fight for themselves."

I was astonished, amazed, and proud to learn that 80 percent of the armed forces of South Vietnam are volunteers. That is something to think about in any country. They have suffered terrible losses but they inflicted much greater losses on the enemy.

I was amazed, also, to hear from our Air Force people. I asked them, "Do they have any pilots?"

They said, "Do they have any pilots? They have about 800 crack pilots and they will soon have more than 1,000. And they are wonderful pilots."

More importantly, perhaps, they told me that their record on the maintenance and serviceability of aircraft is at least as good as ours. That is something to think about—these people of whom it is said that they do not wish to fight for their freedom.

I went into some little hamlets and villages where I met the mayors and the village chiefs, and I found that in most instances the third or fourth or even the sixth or seventh in the line of succession. Their predecessors have had their throats cut by the Communists in Vietcong attacks, most of the time at night.

So I said to one of them, "You are a pretty brave fellow. Where I come from it would be hard to find a community in which you could get a man to run for mayor when five of his predecessors had had their throats cut." And I think it is true.

But they do not have trouble finding replacements in Vietnam.

This is the kind of people with whom we are fighting, and I think that the American people ought to know it.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. It is also important to realize that for every casualty we have suffered, for every American who has lost his life in Vietnam, many Vietnamese have sacrificed their lives in attempting to defend freedom. I believe their loss of lives have run about 10,000 killed. This would indicate that 20 lives of Vietnamese have been sacrificed on the altar of freedom for every one that our Nation has given in defending free-

dom against Communist enslavement in that area.

Mr. DODD. That does not take into account the thousands who have been kidnapped. The kidnapping that is going on in this war is a terrible thing. The Communists move in at night. They grab the children and the wives of these brave people and take them off. God knows where, probably never to be heard from again.

Most men would rather die than suffer that disaster. But those men continue the fight.

Our people have no idea of what is going on in this distant place from us or of the courage of those who are continuing to fight on with our support.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator. I commend the Senator from Connecticut for his decision to go to Vietnam and the other areas he visited. I feel that he has rendered his country, the Congress, and, more particularly, the Senate, a great service. I am one of those who look forward to his formal speech, in which he will give us a report and a comprehensive review of his impressions as well as his recommendations. He is peculiarly fitted to go, and I think he has served his country well. I hope that the Senator can deliver his speech some time soon, with some prior advance notice.

Mr. DODD. I assure the Senator I shall do so.

I am deeply grateful for the Senator's compliment. I do not deserve it, but I am vain enough to enjoy it.

Mr. STENNIS. It is quite a chore which the Senator performed, from a physical standpoint. His services are valuable.

If the Senator from Louisiana will yield to me further, I should like to commend him for his remarks with reference to Vietnam and the bill which we shall shortly consider with reference to a proposed special authorization and appropriation, and the firmness of the stand of the President, not only with reference to Vietnam, but also in reference to the Dominican Republic. Such firm stands put us on the way to a better position, not only for us, but also the world. I look forward to his presentation in the Senate when those questions arise. The Senator's remarks were very good indeed. I do not believe that we have anything to fear so long as we follow a policy of decision, firmness, and action, although, of course, we certainly do not wish any more war or bloodshed than is absolutely necessary.

But we are certainly living in troublous times, and we must meet the situations as they arise, like them or not. I believe that this time we will.

I thank the Senator from Louisiana for yielding to me.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I wish to join in the well-deserved compliment that the Senator from Mississippi has paid to the Senator from Connecticut. I agree with him 100 percent that the Senator from Connecticut has rendered the Nation a great service.

Likewise, the Senator from Mississippi has rendered the country valiant

service during the illness of our great and revered chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. During the recovery of Senator RICHARD RUSSELL from his illness, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] has been serving as the acting chairman of the Committee on Armed Services and has done so in an outstanding manner. I have had the opportunity to hear him manage bills that have come from the Committee on Armed Services. He is carrying on in a style of which the Nation can be proud. I know that our distinguished chairman [Mr. RUSSELL] will join me in expressing gratitude to the Senator from Mississippi for the excellent work he has done as acting chairman of the Committee on Armed Services during this period.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator for his kind remarks. We are delighted to know that Senator RUSSELL's health is improving, and we look forward to his early return. The Senator from Georgia started on my service on the Committee on Armed Services.

The Senator from Louisiana was himself a valued member of that committee.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. It was a great honor for me to serve on the Committee on Armed Services. I was a desk mate of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], whose sound judgment transcended party lines with respect to our military and foreign relations problems throughout the years. I appreciate what he has said.

I believe it should also be noted for the RECORD that the President of the United States, before sending American troops to the Dominican Republic, day after day called upon the contending sides for a ceasefire. He did not want to send American troops to the Dominican Republic. But neither did he want to see innocent men, women, and children—civilians—who were not parties to the contending sides of that struggle, needlessly sacrificed.

Also, the President did not want to see a Communist takeover of that island. He sought to avoid that by sending American troops and by repeatedly calling for a ceasefire prior to the sending of those troops. It was only when a ceasefire could not be arranged that the President decided it was necessary to use American troops.

As one Member of this body—and I think I speak generally on behalf of the Senate—I believe it would have been preferable that forces of the Organization of American States should have been available to accomplish the task which this Nation has found it necessary to undertake. We hope, even at this point, that the Organization of American States, through the governments acting individually, will be able to participate in restoring democratic government to the Dominican people.

#### PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND VIETNAM

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two significant items which

appeared in the press last Wednesday, April 28. The first is an article captioned "Field Commander Johnson," written by the veteran columnist, Joseph Alsop. The second is an editorial bearing the caption "Bridges Versus People." It was published on the same date in the Washington Daily News.

Mr. Alsop, in his article, describes the intense personal interest which the President, as commander in chief, is devoting to the conduct of the Vietnamese war. He points out that all targets are personally approved by the President, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense. He says that when planes have gone on a mission, the President will frequently stay awake or will have himself called, so that he can hear the results of the mission as soon as it is completed.

When pilots are missing—

Mr. Alsop wrote—

he has been known to stay awake through the small hours, to sweat out the final recovery of the missing men by the air-sea rescue service.

From my recent travels around Asia, I concur wholeheartedly in Mr. Alsop's estimate that the President "looms much larger in the world today than on the day of his triumphant reelection."

Everywhere I traveled in the Far East, I was met with the conviction that the free world has found a leader with a mettle to match that of the men of Moscow and Peking.

The Washington Daily News editorial referred to President Johnson's expressed wonderment over people who are more disturbed by our bombing of bridges in North Vietnam than they are over the Vietcong murders of women and children. I share fully the President's wonderment; and this is a subject to which I intend to address myself at an early date on the floor of the Senate.

There being no objection, the article and the editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Apr. 28, 1965]

#### FIELD COMMANDER JOHNSON

(By Joseph Alsop)

For members of the White House staff, a fairly common morning greeting nowadays is a hint that they are slug-a-beds compared to their master, who is perfectly likely to announce: "I was up at 5, waiting to make sure that all my boys got back from that mission."

It is hard to believe, but it is a fact that the President follows the bombing missions attacking targets in North Vietnam almost in the manner of a field commander.

He is customarily notified when the planes have gone out. He often stays up, or has himself called, or is awakened by his own internal alarm clock, to hear the mission's results. And when pilots are missing, he has been known to stay awake through the small hours to sweat out the final recovery of the missing men by the air-sea rescue service.

All this is decidedly sympathetic, although someone ought to persuade the President that it is quite unnecessary. He has been looking a bit tired recently, and no wonder. For his new role as a field commander of operations halfway around the world must clearly cut substantially into his always minimal daily allowance of rest.

But persuading Lyndon B. Johnson to mend his ways, for his own good or for any

other reason, has always been an uphill task. The significant point to note is that the President, in some sense, really is the field commander of these remote, delicate, and crucial military operations.

All targets are, in the first place, personally approved by him, in committee with the Secretaries of State and Defense. The operational plans for each attack, the choice between approved targets dictated by weather and other considerations, the estimates of forces needed for each mission—all these matters, very naturally and properly, are left to the air officers and naval officers on the spot, who have direct operational responsibility.

But even the decisions about these matters, when reached, are also reported to the President promptly and in detail. He and Secretary of Defense McNamara keep a minutely close watch on the whole process, particularly including contingent orders to the pilots participating in the missions, about what to do if, for example, they encounter Chinese fighter aircraft—as they have done once already over the Gulf of Tonkin.

It is a striking proof of the increased political maturity of the American armed services, that there has been no grumbling or sneering about this "black seat driving," as it would surely have been called in the old days. The military leaders have seen that these operations are as much political as military. Hence there has been nothing even remotely resembling the tantrums of the higher naval command in the second Cuban crisis.

The military leaders are not the only persons who have changed markedly, however. The phenomenon is hard to define, but these last months have clearly somewhat changed the President himself.

Perhaps the best clue is the familiar experience of the man who has never been in combat; who goes into combat with the self-doubts that any normal man feels in these circumstances; and who then finds he can do

what needs doing in a quite satisfactory manner. This is a truly liberating experience, as all know who have had it.

Like the man who has never been in combat, President Johnson before Pleiku had never taken quite the sort of decision that he took when the attacks on North Vietnam were ordered at last. He now tells all and sundry that this decision involved no change of policy, that all had been foreseen, and so on and on. Maybe he believes this himself. But, in fact, a very major Rubicon was crossed.

Crossing it gave the President none of the exhilaration that another sort of national leader might have felt. Being field commander now does not excite him as it would have excited Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. As someone or other remarked, "Johnson is not the sort of man who will collect ship models after he is out of office."

But one suspects, nonetheless, that he has somehow been liberated, and even enlarged, by making a cruelly hard decision that was foreign to his previous experience, and by taking a task in hand that is not really to his taste. Certainly he looms much larger in the world today than on the day of his triumphant reelection.

In Moscow and Peking, in Paris, and in other quarters where it is desirable to have the President of the United States regarded as pretty formidable and not to be lightly tampered with, the upward revision of the going estimates of Lyndon Johnson has been almost an audible process. And rightly so, too; for he has removed that last doubt that with any luck at all, his time in office may prove to be one of the major Presidentialencies.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Apr. 28, 1965]

#### BRIDGES VERSUS PEOPLE

President Johnson at his Tuesday press conference expressed wonderment that peo-

ple who are disturbed by our bombing of bridges in North Vietnam never seem to be upset by such events as the Communist bombing of our Embassy in Saigon nor by Vietcong murders of women and children.

That puzzles us, too.

There can be many arguments against war as an institution. But to condemn the use of force on one side, while condoning it on the other, must be either ridiculous or coldly cynical.

Nevertheless, a good many Americans—not a majority, to be sure—seem to have been caught up in this frenzy.

The fact is that the Communists are counting on just such a reaction in this country to help them achieve their goal. They believe our natural disinclination toward the use of force eventually will cause us to give in rather than fight to the finish in Vietnam.

As the President made clear, however, the Vietnam war is not going to conclude that way. We did not make the war, but we are there to stay. We are, in Mr. Johnson's words, not about to "tuck our tails and run home."

Meanwhile, it will be good for the American people to remember that, as the President indicated, it is more useful in war to blow up a cold steel bridge than to murder a child.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, in accordance with the previous order, until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 5, 1965, at 12 o'clock meridian.

# House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., used this verse of Scripture:  
Luke 12: 32: *Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom.*

Eternal God, when we deal honestly and sincerely with ourselves, we see how much of faith and fortitude, of patience and perseverance we daily need if we would follow Thy principles and spirit in our individual and social life.

May we be numbered among those whose inner life is redeemed from selfishness to a life of sympathy and service for the common good of mankind and the higher life of humanity.

Inspire us to give ourselves, with wholehearted dedication to the dawning of that better and brighter day when we shall cultivate a nobler skill in discovering and developing those capacities not only for a more splendid human personality but a finer social order.

Help us to give our plans and programs for the Great Society a more personal touch and may we be partners with all who would give vitality and validity to that lofty mission which is fruitful not only in an individual but in a social sense.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5702. An act to extend for 1 year the date on which the National Commission on Food Marketing shall make a final report to the President and to the Congress and to provide necessary authorization of appropriations for such Commission.

The message also announced that the Presiding Officer of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 115, 78th Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the U.S. Government," appointed Mr. MONRONEY and Mr. CARLSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 65-11.

## PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

## CHILDREN OF MRS. ELIZABETH A. DOMBROWSKI

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1291) for the relief of the children of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Dombrowski.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1291

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each child of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Dombrowski, of Parma, Ohio, widow of Victor E. Dombrowski, of Parma, Ohio, the amount which the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs certifies to him would have been payable to each such child under section 542 of title 38 of the United States Code for the period from July 1, 1960, to the date which each such child actually began receiving a pension under such section: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.*

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## CWO ELDEN R. COMER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1374) for the relief of CWO Elden R. Comer.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1374

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Elden R. Comer, Route 3, Box 22, Orland, California, the sum of \$1,680.62 in full settlement of the claim of the said Elden R. Comer against the United States. A claim was timely executed by the claimant under date of March 28, 1955, as prepared by the Navy Finance Center, Cleveland, Ohio, but there is no record of any Government action thereon. A subsequent claim was filed October 18, 1962, and payment was made for all amounts not barred by the statute of limitations. The above referred principal amount is for the balance of retired pay owing for the barred period August 1946 to October 1952. No part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary*

notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MRS. NATHALIE ILINE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1380) for the relief of Mrs. Nathalie Iline.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

## MRS. HELEN VESELENAK

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1475) for the relief of Mrs. Helen Veselenak.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1475

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the requirements in section 202(h)(1)(B) and 202(p) of the Social Security Act that proof of support be filed by the dependent parent of an insured individual within a specified period after the date of such individual's death in order to qualify for parent's insurance benefits on the basis of such individual's wages and self-employment income shall not apply with respect to the application of Mrs. Helen Veselenak, Byesville, Ohio, for parent's insurance benefits under section 202(h) of such Act on the basis of the wages and self-employment income of her son Joseph Veselenak, Junior (social security account numbered 275-16-7991), if she files such application, together with such proof of support, within the six-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.*

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, after "requirements" insert "relating to time".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MRS. GERTRUDE RESKIN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2155) for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Reskin.